1	2	3	4	5
20	Orissa	13453.27	21807.27	32792.5
21	Punjab	6492.49	3040	14683.89
22	Rajasthan	15627	23549.397	60313.43
23	Sikkim	269.73	1000.25	1062.5
24	Tamil Nadu	10505.84	26517	35329.53
25	Tripura	2752.39	4703.96	7070.19
26	Uttaranchal	3522.02	9144.705	10004
27	Uttar Pradesh	34043.3	87761	182799
28	West Bengal	16748.23	46024.36	34199.79
29	A & N Islands	283.96	272.58	163
30	Chandigarh	224.54	447.95	350
31	Dadra & N. Haveli	447.42	111.91	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	111.91
33	Delhi	1959.62	0	1100
34	Lakshadweep	28.31	12.03	0
35	Pondicherry	141.06	225.53	529.4

Shortage of school buildings for primary education

†1982. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of school buildings for primary education in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite making funds available through 'Operation Black Board' in 1987, 'Jila Shiksha Prathamik Karyakarm' in 1994 and 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' in 2001, more than one lakh of primary schools in the country have only one room;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this deplorable situation has come to light through the results of a survey conducted by NIEEPA in all the States and Union Territories in the country; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (d) National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration has brought out an Analytical Report 2004-05 on Elementary Education in India based on data supplied by States and Union Territories for 581 districts covered under the District Information System for Education (DISE) in which 98122 Government primary school buildings had one classroom. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme, 97986 school buildings and 468803 additional classrooms have been sanctioned in 2005-06 and 2006-07 to States and Union Territories.

Aptitude test for admission in Architecture

1983. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the national level aptitude tests taken by the Council of Architecture for taking admission in Architecture;

(b) if so, whether it follows the Supreme Court directive of a single window system for admission; and

(c) whether his Ministry has issued any directive to the Council of Architecture for admissions through State level aptitude exams in architecture to reduce hardships to the intending students and also reduce the financial burden on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) As per the information furnished by the Council of Architecture (COA), the Council has resolved to conduct National Aptitude Test in architecture (NATA) w.e.f. academic session 2006-07 for admission to 1st year of 5 year B. Arch. Degree courses of unaided architectural institutions and for those government aided architectural institutions which opt for it.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgement dated 12.08.2005 in the case of P.A. Inamdar & Ors. *Vs* State of Mahrashtra & Ors. [Appeal (Civil) 5041 of 2005] has held as under:

"There is nothing wrong in an entrance test being held for one group of institutions imparting same or similar education. Such institutions